

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Cab-Strike at Assiout.

The cabmen of Assiout recently went out on strike on account of the Public Health Department refusing to allow some of them to erect stalls in certain parts of the town.

Jewish Schism.

The German Jews of Cairo have finally split over the communal elections of 1905 to which a certain section of the Community were opposed. We hope to hear more soon about this schism.

The Plague.

A native boy of the Minet el-Bassat quarter was admitted into Alexandria hospital yesterday, suffering from bubonic plague. A new discovery is also reported from Suez and one recovery in this town.

El Hanan Mosque.

A Cairo contemporary announces that work on the Hanan Mosque has been delayed owing to the infiltration of water. The mosque is being built on the plans submitted to the Wakfs Administration by M. Maurice Grunberg.

The Karnak Statues.

M. Legrain completes in the current number of the "Revue" the summary of his wonderful find of historical statues in the *favissa* at Karnak, and gives us the welcome news that the volumes of the Catalogue Général dealing with them are already in print.

Terrific Fall from Coffin.

Yesterday afternoon a native mason was at work on the new Catholic Church in the Men-high quarter of Alexandria when he stumbled on the scaffolding, lost his balance, and was hurled into the street. He fell on to the pavement with terrific force and sustained such terrible injuries that he is not expected to recover.

A Depressed Sheikh.

The Government has expelled from Al-Azhar University one of the Talaba, by name Sheikh Hussein Abdel Kader, for his bad character. Sheikh Hussein used to commit thefts, stir up quarrels and to neglect his religious studies. He was accused to the Government by his fellow Talaba, and the accusation was confirmed by the Chancellor of Al-Azhar.

Maltese Victoria School.

The Maltese Victoria School, created to commemorate the Jubilee of the ever-lamented Queen Victoria, for the purpose of teaching gratuitously the English language to the Maltese, will re-open on Monday, 1st October, under the tuition of Prof. Housh Caruana Nani, unanimously elected at the general meeting of the Maltese Benevolent Society of the 30th inst. Pupils wishing to attend are requested to send in their names to the above-mentioned society via Trieste No. 3, not later than the 29th inst.

The Shoubra Crime.

Important evidence has been given in this case by two witnesses. One of them is a native carpenter who stated that he saw Paillard junior and Scopellitis going towards the macon Cissolani on the fatal day; the other a Greek lady who swore to Paillard having asked Scopellitis whether he was not afraid of burglary. To this Scopellitis replied that he had no such fear, as he carried all his money on him. M. de Roffe, French Consul at Cairo, who is on his way back from Europe, will preside at the council on Thursday which is to examine the results of the investigation into this matter. The assessors will be probably Messrs. Pitelle and Oriet.

New Employment Registry.

The British Chamber of Commerce gives notice that it has commenced an employment register, which may be consulted by members requiring clerical or other assistance. Applications will be received, free of charge, from clerks and others wishing to obtain posts in Egypt. Address, Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, Alexandria. [Advt.]

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Mustapha Pasha Fahmy, the Premier, is taking the waters at Ischi, and will return here in the middle of next month.

Ibrahim Pasha Naqib, Secretary to the Ministry of the Interior, is expected to arrive in Cairo on Sunday on his return from Constantinople.

Leont. A. B. Wakiel, A.S.C., left Alexandria on Wednesday for Shellal, en route to Ekar town, for duty at that station.

M. Anguste Fabre has been attached to the Inspectorate of Lower Egypt, at a yearly salary of L.E. 168.

The Berlin practitioner, Dr. Bies, the right hand man of Dr. von Bergmann, who, with his principal, is paying a second visit to the Sultan, so pleased his Imperial patient on the former occasion, when his ministrations extended over eight weeks, that Abdol Hamid became desirous of retaining his services altogether, at a salary of £2,000 or £3,000 a year.

MARSEILLES, September 20.
Ibrahim Pasha, Comandor Pasha, and Hassan Pasha have left for Alexandria. (Havas)

HAMBURG, September 20.
Prince Billow has arrived at the Royal Castle. (Havas)

SCOTCH EXPRESS WRECKED.

TWELVE KILLED, SIXTEEN INJURED.

CAUSE OF DISASTER UNKNOWN.

LONDON, September 20.
The Scotch express was wrecked at Grantham yesterday evening. The train broke and fell over an embankment and went on fire. Seven persons are known to have been killed and many injured. (Reuter)

LONDON, September 20.
Ten persons have been killed and 16 injured in the railway accident at Grantham.

(Later.) Mr. Philipps, a director of the North Eastern Railway, is among the victims, who now number 12.
The cause of the disaster is obscure. The train should have stopped at Grantham, but dashed through the station and became derailed at the siding and toppled over the bridge. (R.)

THE HONG KONG TYPHOON.

BISHOP HOARE MISSING.

FIVE THOUSAND PERISH.

HONG KONG, September 20.
Bishop Hoare is missing. He was on board his yacht during the typhoon. (Reuter)

HONG KONG, September 20.
It is now estimated that 5,000 Chinese have perished as a result of the typhoon. The damage done amounts to about £2,000,000. A fresh storm raged for 6 hours this morning. The Montague has been refloated. The list of steamship casualties is steadily growing. The gunboat Phoenix is a total wreck. (Reuter)

PRINCESS ROYAL'S ILLNESS.

SATISFACTORY RESULT OF OPERATION.

LONDON, September 20.
It is officially stated that the Princess Royal is making satisfactory progress, but that owing to the severity of the operation she underwent she is unable to leave her bed till next week. (Reuter)

GERMAN MISSION TO PEZ.

TANGIER, September 20.

A special German mission leaves for Pez on Saturday. (Reuter)

THE ODESSA RIOTS.

AN ALARMING OUTLOOK.

ODESSA, September 20.
Owing to the alarming outlook, the Consul has been provided with guards at the request of the Consuls. The Governor-General and Prefect have promised the Jews that they will mercilessly quell any massacre at the outbreak. (Reuter)

FUNERAL OF GENERAL TREPOFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 20.
General Trepoft was buried in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. Eight members of the Imperial family were present. (Reuter)

ST. PETERSBURG, September 20.
Rumour has it that the Tsar absented himself from General Trepoft's funeral owing to the discovery of a plot. (Havas)

ZANZIBAR POLICE STRIKE.

ZANZIBAR, September 20.
The Askaris of the police yesterday morning refused to go on duty, and demanded an increase in pay. The Sultan promised to make an enquiry into the grievances of the men, who have now returned to their duty. No trouble is apprehended, but 300 men of the King's African Rifles have been ordered from Nairobi to Zanzibar. (Reuter)

BRITISH ARMY MANOEUVRES.

VICTORY OF THE INVADERS.

LONDON, September 20.
The manoeuvres ended in a victory for the Irish invaders. (Reuter)

THREE NEW SHIPS LAUNCHED.

LONDON, September 20.
The Shannon, the largest and probably the fastest armoured cruiser in the world, the monster White Star Adriatic, and the giant turbine Casarador Maritima were successfully launched at Chatham, Belfast, and Wallsend, respectively, to-day. (Reuter)

CARLTON HOTEL.

BULKELEY (near Alexandria) half way to San Stefano
RAMLEY'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL.
Full Pension P.T. 50 a day with Monthly Terms
Visitors from Cairo alight at Sidi Gaber.
Proprietor, CAQUILINA, (Late of The Gaiety & Hot.)
34-11-06

NATIONALIST AGITATION.

MEETINGS HELD AT CAIRO.

Meetings in support of the propaganda of the Nationalist party are being held in Cairo, where violent speeches are made against the English Occupation of Egypt. "Al Mokattam" remarks: A number of people, who appear to be ignorant of the consequences to which their actions must lead, are holding nationalist meetings at the Preparatory School at Cairo where they abuse the English in the presence of the pupils and of others whom they summon to attend these assemblies. The last meeting where such Anglophobe speeches were indulged in was held only a few days ago in that school.

The vernacular press has begun to discuss Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's book "Atrocities of Justice under British Rule in Egypt," and yesterday "Al Mesayid" began a complete translation of this mischievous work, which is sure to have deplorable effects on the natives.

"Al Lawa" publishes a summary of the book, and announces that it will translate, in due course all the most interesting portions of the book.

THE SULTAN'S ILLNESS.

The "Liberte" says that it was in order to avoid responsibility that Dr. Nafir and Dr. Nonreddin Pasha, the physicians of the Sultan, decided to consult Professor Bergmann.

The latter on arrival at Constantinople on Monday found that an immediate operation was necessary. The Sultan is suffering from Bright's disease and other complications.

ALEXANDRIA AND HOMER.

Some most interesting questions as to the editing of the Homeric text at Alexandria are dealt with in Messrs. Greenfall and Hunt's recently published work on the Hibihi papyri, and the conclusion is that the final edition of the Homeric text was made at Alexandria. Alexandria thus has a double relation to the great epic, for the author or authors of the Odyssey had evidently an acquaintance, personal or oral, with the snug, little harbour of Ras-el-Tin. The episode of Proteus in the fourth book clearly shows how frequented was the island of Pharos in the earliest days of the Greek era by mariners from the Aegean, who desired to make Aboukir and the Canopic mouth of the Nile, and its safe harbours and the good spring water obtainable at Ras-el-Tin were renowned in those early days of Mediterranean navigation. The debt of gratitude which Alexandria owed to the Odyssey was amply repaid, for it was here that the text was finally edited with scrupulous care by the great Alexandrian critic. Ever since a scrap of early Homeric text in the Ptolemaic papyri showed large divergences from our vulgate, it was first suspected and then maintained that up to the critical revision by the Alexandrian librarians Homer was in a very fluid condition, and was read or recited from very varying texts. In all our fragments subsequent to the time of Aristarchus, on the contrary, there is great conformity, and the text may be regarded as authoritatively settled. This view was strongly combated by Prof. Ludwig, who considers the papyrus fragments as merely unauthorized inaccurate texts, departing in many details from a text already received and known in the fourth century B.C. The additional evidence brought to bear on this question in Messrs. Greenfall and Hunt's new volume, and weighed with great skill and still greater moderation by the authors, shows that if the Alexandrian critics were not actually the first to fix the text, they must surely have exerted a strong influence in making one of the older versions, or the better of the old versions, prevail over the rest.

The "Atheneum" in its notice of the work says:—We will illustrate this from an experience we had years ago at Spargos's Tabernacla. The great presbyter, desiring a few minutes' rest, called upon the people to strike up a hymn. Forthwith diverse parties in diverse parts of the church began to sing, and for some moments there was a wonderful babel of conflicting tones. But presently the best singers of the best hymn prevailed; the varying variations or tunes died out, and the whole congregation joined in one vast union of sound. More especially the Alexandrian critics got rid of many unnecessary or superfluous lines, which occurred in their proper connexion elsewhere. We agree with every word of Messrs. Greenfall and Hunt's argument, except that we should be disposed to state it more strongly, and emphasize the influence of the great critics in purifying the Homeric text, as it was handed down to the Middle Ages. The famous Codex Vaticanus Marcianus A (of the tenth century) contains a better text than any of the early fragments, not because it represents an older tradition, but because it was prepared by competent critical scholars, probably by Aristarchus.

COTTON.

Messrs. Collinge Brothers have received the following New York cable:—

September 21.
Crop prospects are decidedly more favorable, picking goes on favorably, export receipts will soon be heavier.

EDEN PALACE HOTEL, CAIRO.

NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT COOKING.
ELECTRIC LIGHT, LIFT.
Special terms for officers of the Army of Occupation and Government Officials.
34-11-06

PRINCE IBRAHIM'S ESTATE.

GUARDIANSHIP OF CHILDREN.

Some difference appears to have arisen between the relatives of the late Prince Mohamed Bey Ibrahim in regard to the question of guardianship. Some of the Prince's relatives propose to nominate Prince Mohamed Aly as guardian of the deceased Prince's children, and to appoint Mahmoud Shoukri Pasha as manager of their estates under his Highness's supervision. Other members of the family desire to entrust Prince Omar Pasha Tousseun with the guardianship. Both parties named submitted their proposals to H.H. the Khedive, who will solve the question.

THE ITALIAN NATIONAL FETE.

San Stefano Casino is just the place for a patriotic festival. There is ample accommodation both under cover and out in the open for any form of entertainment, however large the crowd. Last night it was the turn of the Italian Colony, and they responded largely to the invitations of the Casino.

Patriotic music was supplied by the Italian band which played the Garibaldi and National Hymns with stirring effect.

The balloons especially delighted the juvenile members of the Colony, and though the cinematograph appeared a trifle blurred, this was made good by a magnificent fireworks display, including pieces which were new to the Casino, particularly a shower of golden hail which was most effective. As a measure of precaution, a detachment of the local fire brigade was present, and they had their engine under steam all night in case of emergency.

An official reception was held at the Italian Consulate at Alexandria which was attended by H.E. the Governor, the local notables, and the leading members of the Colony. The Consul afterwards presided at the fete at the Italian College.

The fete's champagne at Kasr El Nil, Cairo, fully realized all expectations. All the Colony were there, and heartily enjoyed themselves. In the evening there was a gala performance at the Antaeus theatre, and a lively dance on the terrace wound up an eventful day.

THE ABUSIR SUNTEMPLE.

Professor Maspero, in an article in the "Revue Critique," remarks concerning Baron von Bissing's and Dr. Borchardt's work on the Sun-Temple at Abusir that the building, when complete, must have singularly resembled a Babylonian "Ziggurat," and also that an Egyptian town and temple of the Memphite period must have been very like the buildings of a Babylonian city of the same period as exemplified in the case of "Ur of the Chaldees." If this be accepted, we have overspelled the more to add to those of the cylinder-seal and the building with clay bricks, between the Babylonian and the early Egyptian culture. Whether this implies the derivation by descent of the last named from the first, or merely conscious or unconscious borrowing, must remain undecided. In a review of Dr. Borchardt's "History of Egypt," M. Maspero, while doing full justice to the good qualities of what he calls a useful and interesting book, takes the author gently to task for his too uncompromising Babylonism; and mentions in passing that M. Legrain's discoveries at Karnak have already cast grave doubt on Dr. Borchardt's theories of the revolutions and restorations in the dynasty of the early Thothmes. As to the Berlin chronology based upon the supposed risings of Sirius, the Director of the Service des Antiquites, with polite irony, that he has seen too many absolutely fixed dates derived from astronomical data upset shortly after their promulgation by others no less absolutely fixed, and drawn from the same sources, not to be sceptical in such matters.

MURDER NEAR ALEXANDRIA.

Yesterday morning the body of a ghafir of the Babot Georges, Mulla, was found on the estate under circumstances which pointed to murder. The police and the parquet authorities were informed of the crime and they promptly appeared on the scene and opened an inquiry. The post-mortem examination showed that death was due to a stab entering the lungs. The murderer has not yet been identified, but some persons of the Babot are suspected of the crime on the grounds of the hatred which they held for him on account of his relations with their women-folk.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Russian Steam Navigation Company's mail-boat Tobichatoff will leave at four o'clock next Tuesday afternoon for Odessa, calling at Ploesti, Dardanelles, and Constantinople, and connecting with services to Sebastopol, the Crimea, Caucasus, Smyrna, Cavala, Mount Athos, Salonica, Anatolia and Batoum.

The S.S. City of Dardos of the Westcott and Laurence line, left Malta yesterday, and is due here on Sunday with general cargo from Antwerp and London.

The express mail steamship Osmanieh will leave Alexandria at 4 p.m. next Wednesday for Ploesti, Smyrna, Mitylene, and Constantinople.

EGYPTIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

WINTER TRAIN SERVICE.

Considerable changes have been made in the winter train service, which comes into force on October 1, and which will, we think, be well received by the travelling public. Between Cairo and Alexandria, the evening dining car expresses and vice versa leaving at 8.25 and 6 p.m. respectively, will be continued, the former train stopping at Teh el Baroud to connect with the Cairo-Teh el Baroud train arriving at 8.30 p.m. The 4.50 p.m. express from Cairo and the 4.25 p.m. express from Alexandria will resume running as last year, and will stop at Tanhat and Sidi Gaber only. The 7 and the 7.30 a.m. expresses from Alexandria and Cairo will arrive at 10.25 a.m. and 11.0 a.m. respectively. The noon luncheon car expresses from Cairo and Alexandria will not stop at Sidi Gaber. The local train now leaving Tanhat at 8.25 a.m. for Cairo, will leave at 9.15 a.m. to connect with the Mansourah train arriving at Tanhat at 8.35 a.m. The 2.10 p.m. train from Alexandria has been re-timed to leave Tanhat at 6.30 p.m. and arrive Cairo at 8.35 p.m., and so the 3 p.m. train from Cairo has been re-timed from Tanhat to leave at 6.30 p.m. and arrive at Alexandria at 9.25 p.m. The trains leaving Cairo at 3 and 11.30 p.m. and the train leaving Alexandria at 11.30 p.m. will not stop at Malla.

The 4.30 a.m. mixed train from Zagazig to Port Said will start from I-malla, leaving at 8 a.m. and arrive at Port Said at 10.55 a.m. and the train leaving Port Said at 2 p.m. for Zagazig will only run as far as I-malla, arriving at 5 p.m.

The train now leaving Benha at 10.25 a.m. for Zagazig will be altered to 10.40 a.m. and will be extended to I-malla, stopping at all stations and arriving at I-malla at 1.35 p.m. The 11.0 a.m. Cairo-Port Said train will there fore run express, and will not stop at the stations between Zagazig and I-malla, and will reach Port Said at 3.30 p.m. instead of at 4.0 p.m. The present 5.10 p.m. train from Benha to Tel-el-Kebir will be extended to I-malla, stopping at all stations, and accordingly the 6.15 p.m. Cairo-Port Said train will not stop at Tel-el-Kebir, Kasassia, or Nefiche and will arrive at Port Said at 11 p.m. instead of at 11.10 p.m. The mixed trains leaving Zagazig and I-malla at 2.50 p.m. and 3.15 a.m. respectively are cancelled. The 7 a.m. Cairo-Port Said train and the 8.10 a.m. Port Said-Cairo train will arrive 5 minutes earlier at their destinations. The local train from Tel-el-Kebir to Benha leaving at 5.10 p.m. will start from I-malla, the former leaving I-malla at 6.20 a.m. and the latter at 3 p.m. and will stop at all stations; consequently the 11.55 a.m. train from Port Said to Cairo will leave 12.30 p.m. and will not stop at the stations between I-malla-Zagazig and will reach Cairo at 5 p.m. as at present.

A half hourly service during a certain time of the day has been organised between Rue Colmar and Suez Docks as shown in the timetable, and in consequence of this, trains Nos. 104, 105, and 106 have been slightly modified between Suez and Suez Docks. The train now leaving I-malla at 2.40 p.m. for Suez will leave in future at 2.15 p.m. owing to the earlier arrival of the 11.0 a.m. express from Cairo.

On the Upper Egypt line, the train now leaving Mieseb at 6.15 a.m. for Bahigia will in future leave at 5.30 a.m. and will be extended to Nag-Hamadi, arriving there at 1.30 p.m. The train now leaving Bahigia at 9.15 p.m. for Mieseb will in future start from Nag-Hamadi at 2.10 p.m., arriving at Mieseb at 9.55 p.m. as now. The train now leaving Cairo at 6.35 p.m. for Fayoum will leave at 6.40 and arrive at Fayoum at 10.40 p.m. The train now leaving Fayoum at 6.15 a.m. to Cairo will leave 3 minutes earlier. The Assiout to Cairo train now leaving at 7.10 a.m. will in future leave at 7.20 and arrive at Cairo at 5.50 p.m. as now. The timings of the night expresses between Cairo and Luxor have been slightly modified at the intermediate stations as will be seen in the time tables. Slight alterations have also been introduced in certain trains on the Fayoum and Sennooures lines as will be seen in the time table.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT.

The following appointments and transfers of Sudan Government officials are reported by the "Sudan Gazette":—

El Kaimakam W. F. Sweeny Bay, Senior Inspector, Bah el Ghazal Province, is re-transferred to the Army; El Kaimakam H. Hodgson Bay, Senior Inspector, Dongola Province, to be Senior Inspector, Bah el Ghazal Province; El Kaimakam R. V. Savile Bay, Senior Inspector, Kassala Province, to be Senior Inspector, Dongola Province; El Kaimakam G. F. Clayton Bay, transferred from the Army to the Sudan Government, is appointed Senior Inspector, Kassala Province; El Bimbashi G. Hibson, Junior Inspector, Senaar Province, is re-transferred to the Army; Mr. C. P. Browne, Deputy Inspector, Blue Nile Province, to be Junior Inspector; Mr. S. A. Tippetts, Deputy Inspector, Legal Department, to be Junior Inspector; Mr. M. S. Macdonell, Deputy Inspector, Civil Secretary's Office, to be Deputy Inspector, Kassala Province; Mr. W. H. B. Evans, Deputy Inspector, Kassala Province, to be Deputy Inspector, Civil Secretary's Office; Mr. P. N. Draper is appointed Assistant Controller, Ports and Lights.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

THE EXECUTION AT HADRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE".
Sir,—On Monday I went to see the execution of Ali Adly at Hadra Prison in my capacity as a representative of the Alexandria Press. The reason why the Press is admitted to such private executions is as a guarantee to the public of the satisfactory manner in which they are carried out, so I consider it a duty to give you some impressions of the hanging on Monday. The actual execution was bungled, and the other spectators were absolutely horrified at the time occupied in strangulation, which was two minutes and forty-five seconds. Such a period of time is monstrous, and is Europe the strangulation is carried out in fifteen seconds. The mistake was clearly due to the carelessness of the executioner in fixing the noose. After seven minutes the body still moved convulsively, and the official estimate of 2 minutes and 45 seconds is thus probably erroneous. That the authorities were under this impression is obvious from the fact that instead of taking the body down after a few minutes, as is usually the case, they allowed it to hang for twenty minutes. Such a bungling world in Europe lead to the guillotine, or at any rate, suspension of the hangman.—Truly Yours,

ADOLPH ORR.

Alexandria, 20th September.

LORD AND LADY CROMER.

THEIR HOLIDAY IN SCOTLAND.

Lord Cromer is in Caithness, says a London contemporary, shooting on the moor rented for the season by his cousin, Mr. Barling. Perhaps no one enjoys Highland weather, Highland breezes—aye, and Highland rainstorms—with quite such zest as the man who has spent long years in Egypt. The burning desert sands, the blazing desert sunshine, the dust, and the "drouk"—all this seems to reduce body and mind to the condition of singed parakeet. And upon such an experience Scotland, with its trickling burns, its hurrying rivers, its emerald moors, its wet mists of England, and the clouds that are never very far off, comes with a delicious sense of refreshment and relief. Speaking for ourselves, ten days in Cairo reduced us to such a state of nerves that we vowed never to complain of British rain and British mists during the whole of the coming winter—a vow shamelessly broken on the first day of downright drip and darkness.

Lady Cromer and her children are staying with Sir Hugh and Lady Alice Shaw Stewart at their lovely place on the Clyde, Ardgowan, near Inverkip. If the "epoch" of the season is refreshing to the "Dictator of Egypt," the pearly greys and watery blue of the great western firth are no less restful to his wife. His sturdy little son also fully appreciates the charms of the stony beach that stretches its rocky realm below the fine woodlands surrounding the mansion-house Ardgowan, although quite near the bustling quays of Greenock and the crowded holiday-making towns of Largs and Dunoon, is singularly peaceful and out of the world. The firth sweeps round in smooth and west, and thick woods shades it from the motor-bus and highways—one might be loath to leave any other habitation for all one sees from Ardgowan.

Lady Alice Shaw Stewart and Lady Cromer are sisters, daughters of the late Marquis of Bath. They are both tall graceful women, with the dignified ways of the "old school"—ways that accord well with such homes as Ardgowan and the palm-shaded palace by the Nile where Lady Cromer plays the part of feminine representative of the majesty of Great Britain.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL SIR HENRY SMYTH.

LONDON, September 20.
General Sir Henry Augustus Smyth, K.C.M.G., is dead. (Fowler)

The late General Sir Henry Augustus Smyth, K.C.M.G., was the son of Admiral W.H. Smyth, K.S.F., and was born in 1826. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1848. He saw much active service in the Crimea, Zululand, and South Africa. From 1881 to 1883 he was a member of the Ordnance Committee and was then appointed to the command of the Woolwich district; he was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta from 1890 to 1898, and in the following year he was made Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery, which post he held a few months, as he retired later in the same year.

MAJOR HUSSEY WALSH.

We regret to announce the death of Major Walter Patrick Hussey Walsh, late of the Leicestershire Regiment, and British Vice Consul at Beira, South Africa, who died on Tuesday week at Stillorgan, co. Dublin, at the age of forty.

Major Hussey Walsh had a large circle of friends at Alexandria and made himself very popular during the time the Leicesters were stationed here.

Free on mentioning "Egyptian Gazette."

RIS EXCHANGE

BANKERS,

BANK, LONDON, E.C.

EL LEWA'S WILES.

NEED FOR A NATIVE PRESS CENSURE.

Writing from Suez under the nom de plume "Phylax," a correspondent of the "Times" draws attention to the evil influence which is being wrought on the native element in Egypt by the misstatements of Mustapha Pasha Kamel. The writer says:—

The letter on Egyptian affairs published in the "Times" on the 22nd of this month signalled by your Paris Correspondent is worthy of careful attention in England as an expression of cultivated and well-informed French opinion free from all British influence—official or other—and as a useful commentary upon the reckless and inaccurate statements with which the London Press has of late been flooded by Mustapha Pasha Kamel, many of the same being thereby traversed. Concerning the article attributed to the German Diplomatic Agency in Cairo I know nothing; as a non-official Englishman and provincial resident the matter is entirely outside of the sphere of my observation.

The writer tells us that it is the doctrine of Pan-Islamism which has effected the minds of the Egyptian people the self-sufficient advantages arising to them from the British Occupation. He concludes a brief recital of the incidents of the Denishwai outrage with the words "Cause: an article du 'Lawa'." Mustapha Pasha Kamel's journal—anodin past-dépense pour des esprits éclairés, détachable pour des cerveaux rudimentaires." He affirms that by means of public outdoor newspaper readings and commentaries (a quite recent innovation) in the villages practically all the peasants become acquainted with the pernicious preachings of the Pan-Islam Press. He declares that inquiries instituted by himself, amongst European residents produced 200 replies all agreeing in representing the position in the interior as being of the most alarming character; owing to the hostility of the natives. He informs his readers that the "Lawa" owes its origin to the direct influence of Constantinople, reminding us that Mustapha Kamel's title of Pasha originated, not with the Khedive, but with the Sultan, and adding that the entrance of the "Lawa" is strictly forbidden by the French Government both in Algeria and Tunis. He considers that the formula "Egypt for the Egyptians," has been replaced by "Egypt for the Turks," and manifestly regards Mustapha Pasha Kamel as a simple agent of the Porte and his attitude of "Egyptian patriot" as a dishonest masquerade. Finally, in reply to the Pasha's vehement assertion that religious fanaticism is entirely non-existent in Egypt our writer answers:—"Voilà qui paraît positif surtout à qui ne connaît point Mustapha Pasha Kamel; par malheur, il y a longtemps qu'en Egypte il n'y a plus un seul membre des colonies européennes pour croire sur parole Mustapha Pasha Kamel."

Now, Sir, with every deference to Lord Cromer—in administration of whose marvellous work in Egypt I yield to none—I ask, is it right that a Press whose action is thus correctly described by the independent French writer should be permitted to continue to poison the minds of the uneducated masses here? With what commendable energy would his lordship cause to be dismissed any teachers in the native schools convicted of inculcating evil counsels in the minds of the children under their care; and yet what but children in intelligence and education are the fellows of Egypt? Have they not an equal right to a similar protection? Is it not an almost grotesque perversion of language to say that it is "the liberty of the Press" which necessitates such licence being given to these unscrupulous writers to perhaps again lead the poor ignorant peasant to the gallows for another insane attack upon his best friends or perhaps for some still graver movement? Moreover, in Sir P. Llewellyn's letter appearing in your issue of the 14th inst., he says, writing of India, "the modern licence of the Press awakens not so much gratitude for free speech as a sort of contempt for rulers that allow themselves to be swayed in the face," and such is precisely the case in this country.

The Alexandria "Egyptian Gazette," under date of yesterday, announces the proximate publication of a book by Mr. W. S. Blunt, to be called "Atrocities of Justice under British Rule in Egypt." If this be really the reprehensible, and I will say even abominable, title to be attached to the volume, it will be another trump card in the hands of the Nationalists, who will carefully cause it to be translated into Arabic, and present it to the native public with exaggerated eulogies of the author, and this in order to discredit as much as possible the local British administration. A new journal belonging to the National party has made its appearance under the name of the "Minbar," or "Pulpit," whose opening statement that although holding high its duties to its country, Egypt, it holds still higher its duties to its probable future tone—a dangerous one. It is now engaged in attacking Lord Cromer, and discussing his probable recall with a wealth of inventive faculty, fully qualifying the journal even thus early to proudly claim equality on the score of veracity with the "Lawa."

In my opinion the number of British soldiers in Egypt is quite insufficient to deal with any important disturbances originating in fanaticism, for then both the fellahs and troops and police would fall us; the large European population on the Suez Canal and in the interior of the country is entirely without protection, the scanty British force being divided between Cairo and Alexandria, where they appear to be secluded as much as possible from the public gaze, doubtless out of consideration for native feeling, and this I think to be a mistake.

In conclusion. In a leading article upon Pan-Islamism the "Temps" compares the established position of France in Algeria with the much looser one of Great Britain in Egypt, and says:—"In Egypt the British occupation is purely military and administrative. The dream of shaking it off presents no such absolute impossibility as need prevent men of education indulging in it," a very wise reflection on the part of an eminent and friendly foreign journal which I commend with every sentiment of respect to the serious consideration of His Majesty's Government.

PAN-ISLAMISM IN EGYPT.

If a year ago any one of less authority than Lord Cromer had ventured to suggest that in Egypt of all countries the Pan-Islamic seed had fallen on to fruitful soil, "the man in the street" here would have laughed him to scorn. "What? In Egypt, in a country which we have rescued from oppression and bankruptcy, to which we have given justice, security, prosperity, where we have brought life-giving water to the fields of the poorest fellah, and made the desert to blossom and bear fruit,—you would have us believe that the people, forgetful of all these blessings, which they owe to our beneficent rule, are listening once more to the wiles of the unspeakable Turk, who lashed them with whips and scourged them with scorpions? And on what grounds? Simply because they happen to be Moslems and we to be Christians? Do we interfere with their creed? Have we closed their mosques? Have we hampered the pilgrimages to their holy places?"

To the utilitarian logic of the West the immemorial answer of the Mahomedan East has been conveyed in the letter addressed to Lord Cromer by an anonymous correspondent, who sets forth the views which "predominate in the minds of a considerable number of Egyptian Moslems." No more illuminating document can be quoted, for it explains not only the Mahomedan attitude of mind upon which Abdel Hamid relies to build up Pan-Islamism, but the purpose which shapes his action in challenging from time to time, with what seems at first sight such wanton temerity, the open hostility of Christendom.

Yet between the continuance of the benefits which he so freely admits to have been the result of British intervention and his allegiance to the Khalif though it involve the recurrence of the old evils, of which he at least has not forgotten the reality, his choice is made as soon as he is compelled to choose. Here we have the real clue to Abdel Hamid's action. Many people in England and not only in England but all over Europe, asked themselves in vain, during the recent controversy between this country and Turkey, why the Sultan should incur the risk of an armed conflict with the British Empire for the sake of a remote strip of desert. The apparent cause as no doubt inadequate; but the apparent cause was not the real cause. Pan-Islamism preaches disaffection to every form of alien and non-Mahomedan rule; it appeals to every grievance, legitimate or illegitimate, which an alien or non-Mahomedan rule inevitably calls forth; it teaches every Moslem to turn towards the Khalif for help and redress. But the supreme sanction of Islam is, and has always been, the sword; and, to serve the purposes of Pan-Islamism, to convert disaffection into an active and aggressive force, the world of Islam must be brought once more to believe that the Khalif can and will, in his own good time, once more wield in its defence the over-victorious sword of Islam. The Pan-Islamic Press in Cairo hastened during the recent crisis to welcome the advent of the Turkish army which was to liberate the valley of the Nile, and one paper went so far even as to announce that Turkish troops were already landing in Alexandria. To us all this seems child's play, enough, and in the final outcome of the crisis we see only a fresh self-inflicted humiliation for the Sultan. It may well be doubted, nevertheless, whether that is the construction which will be generally placed upon these matters in the East. How easy it is to confuse the immediate issue, or to explain them away as another proof of the Khalif's infinite wisdom. The completion of a further section of the railway to Mecca is already described as Turkey's answer to British threats. Abdel Hamid, it is argued, was too profoundly solicitous of the welfare of Islam to imperil the safety of the Holy Places until he had carried out in its entirety the great scheme which will place them beyond the reach of British designs. Then in his own good time will the Khalif draw the scimitar of action, and cast away the scabbard of reflection. In the meantime let all good Moslems gird up their loins to be ready "to leap up at his call." ("Blackwood's Magazine")

PAN-ISLAMISM AT BJERNA.

M. Roume, the Governor of French West Africa, interviewed by a representative of the "Temps" concerning the progress of Pan-Islamism in the Colonies, said that outbreaks of fanaticism had occurred on the confines of the Sahara. He declared that, at the instance of a marabout in the Bjerna district, two French and five English officers had been killed. He added, however, that it would be impossible to prove whether these cases of religious fanaticism were isolated or a part of the great Pan-Islamic movement.

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EGYPTIAN COTTON SEED IN INDIA.

Experiments in the cultivation of Egyptian cotton in India have been in progress for some time, but the results did not become definitely known until the other day, when the Government of Bombay issued a Report on the subject by the Director of Agriculture. The Report (says the "Statesman") may be described as highly satisfactory. The success of the crop in 1904 was so remarkable that, although the Board of Agriculture insisted that the cultivation must be regarded as purely experimental, it was decided to import ten tons of Egyptian seed and to distribute it amongst the cultivators. With this imported seed, and the seed obtained from the previous year's crop, 1,500 acres in all were placed under cotton. These results are all the more noteworthy because India, unlike Egypt, has no perennial supply of water. In fact the only season suitable to cotton has been found to be from March to November. This fact limits the cultivation to the small areas served by perennial canals; for no inundation canals are able to supply water before May. Another difficulty that tends to retard the development of cotton-growing is the disposal of the produce. This question has been the subject of anxious consideration. It was anticipated that the local "banias," or middlemen, would refuse to deal with the crop, owing to their want of knowledge of the value of the staple, and this anticipation was fully justified by the event. At the same time, though an excess of official caution is not considered inadvisable that the Government should, even in these special circumstances, enter into competition with private trade by making direct purchases. In this dilemma the authorities applied to certain large firms at Karachi which deal in cotton; but even these appeared reluctant to make the special arrangements necessary for the disposal of so small a crop scattered over a large area with considerable difficulties in the way of inspection and carriage. At last, however, one big firm was induced to purchase all the cotton available at the full value, reserving to themselves only the ordinary commercial profit. The result was that 365 mannds of Assisi seed cotton and 5,400 mannds of Metafi seed cotton were obtained, besides an outturn of lint of 26.2 and 32.8 per cent. respectively. It is noticeable that the outturns of the latter quality correspond almost exactly to those of the indigenous Sind cotton. Those of the Assisi, however, are considerably lower. On the basis of the sales reported from Liverpool it would appear that the cultivators obtained about 60 per cent. of the value of the cotton delivered in that market. With the greater competition that will be forthcoming in the present season, the cultivators may hope to secure even a larger percentage. But, as the Report points out, it must be recognised that the expense and trouble of organising the collection of this cotton and of making special arrangements to gin it are at present considerable, and the cost of carriage to Karachi, of freight to England and of sale there have to be deducted. Yet, with all such deductions, it is clear that the industry is eminently worth encouragement.

THE N.D.L. STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REPORTED LARGE INCREASE OF SHARE CAPITAL.

The directors of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company have, it is stated, decided to follow the example of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company and increase the share capital. At a meeting to be held at the end of the present month the shareholders will be asked to approve a proposal to make a fresh issue of shares amounting to £1,250,000. The only explanation given for the proposal is that the additional capital is intended to provide for an increase in the number of steamers, as the fleet is no longer sufficient to deal with the growing traffic of nearly all the lines. The new shares, which have been taken over by a banking syndicate, will be offered to existing shareholders at the rate of 116 per cent. At present the issued share capital of the company amounts to £5,000,000, so that the augmentation will bring it up to £6,250,000. There are also loans outstanding amounting to £2,768,000.

EASTERN SHIPPING FREIGHT WAR.

The freight war between the German Hansa Steamship Company and the Poincaré and Oriental Company and the British India Line continues undiminished, and the English companies are reported to be gaining ground. The Antwerp correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that the British India Line proposes to make thirty-two journeys per annum instead of the sixteen journeys hitherto undertaken. Contracts at the low freight rates have already been concluded until the middle and even as far as the end of next year. It remains for the future to decide, the correspondent adds, whether the Hansa Company will continue the present low rate or fix common rates in conjunction with the English companies.

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THE NEGRO BRAIN.

ITS SIZE AND QUALITY.

An article on "The Negro Brain" in the "Century Magazine," by Dr. R. B. Bean, goes into the question of the brain structure of the negro at some length. After giving a table of average measurements, he says: "The figures suggest a probable difference in the relative power, or capacity, or activity, of the frontal lobe in the brain of the two races of 20 per cent. in favour of the Caucasian. This is much greater in many individuals. Having established the facts (1) that the Caucasian brain is heavier than that of the negro, (2) that the relative quantity of the white fibre is greater in the Caucasian than in the negro, and (3) that the anterior association centre (front end of the brain) and the front end of the corpus callosum are larger in the Caucasian than in the negro. He concludes:—

The white and the black races are antipodal, then, in cardinal points. The one has a large frontal region of the brain, the other a larger region behind; the one is subjective, the other objective; the one a great reasoner, the other pre-eminently emotional; the one dominating, but having great self control, the other weak and submissive, but violent and lacking self-control when the passions are aroused; the one a very advanced race, the other a very backward one. The Caucasian and the negro are fundamentally opposite extremes in evolution. Having demonstrated that the negro and the Caucasian are widely different in characteristics, due to a deficiency of grey matter and encephalic fibre in the negro brain, especially in the frontal lobe, a deficiency that is hereditary and can be altered only by intermarriage, we are forced to conclude that it is useless to try to elevate the negro by education or otherwise, except in the direction of his natural endowments. The way may be made plain to the black people, and they may be encouraged in the proper direction, but the solution of the question still must come from within the race. Let them win their reward by diligent service."

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"A dreadfully tired feeling, with spirits very depressed, and so 'run-down' that I seemed to have no life in me," was the description of her low state of health given by Mrs. Christina Lovatt, of 19, Summerbank-road, Tunstall, Staffs.

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"Every little duty," continued Mrs. Lovatt, "was too much for me. Life seemed a burden. My languor and wretchedness increased. I could not walk far without becoming breathless and suffering from palpitations. Dreadful sick feelings would come over me; I had no appetite, and was seldom free from violent headaches. Everything possible was done for me, but time passed without any improvement. It was quite a struggle to keep going, and though I took lots of medicine and attended at a hospital I seemed to find no lasting benefit."

"To Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People I owe my recovery entirely. I had read of cases like mine being cured by these pills, and I was also advised by my mother to try them. I began taking them, and soon felt better and brighter. The symptoms of weakness and wretchedness gradually but surely vanished; the headaches that had so frequently made life a burden vanished, and my appetite returned so that I was able to take and enjoy nourishing food once more. Without doubt Dr. Williams' Pink Pills gave me such valuable assistance that I recovered strength, my colour returned, and with renewed health my bright spirits and activity returned. I was no longer distressed by palpitations or fatigued by walks, and by the time several boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were taken I was like a different woman."

Common Pills coated pink do not cure, and are not like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People (full name on every box), which make good, rich blood and cure Anæmia, Debility, Indigestion, Eczema, Rheumatism, Scatica, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Disorder, and Ladies' Affections. Of all dealers, or from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Holborn-viaduct, London, 2s. 6d. a box, or six for 15s. 6d.

Sold in Egypt by all chemists at 1s. 8d. the box or 1s. 7d. for six boxes; also at the depots of S. Fischer & Co. and Galotti & Figli, Alexandria.

VISITORS' LISTS

WINDSOR HOTEL.

The following are among those now staying at the Windsor Hotel:—

Mr. and Mrs. Glassen, Mr. Silley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sergeant, Mr. Wooley, Dr. Adams, Dr. Goldstein, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Charlton, Mr. and Mrs. Dinitz, Comptess de Salverville, Mr. Ross, Mr. Hickson, Mr. Andrews, Mr. de Pichotti, Mr. and Mrs. Antranikian and family, Mr. Ross, Mr. Boosai, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Cavady, Capt. Danich, Mr. Graig, Mr. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Schaan, Mr. E. Bey, Mr. Papini, Mr. D. Yorks, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Kister, Mr. Makary, Dr. Kikias, Mr. Mathew, Mr. Lely, Mr. Rossand, Mr. Gorri, Mr. Finger, Mr. Baber, Mr. O. Palmer, Mr. A. Proebner, Mr. Fornace, Mr. H. B. Harris, Mr. Morice, Mr. Strong, Mr. James, Mr. Lavoson, Mr. Long, Mr. Grey, Mr. Ghies, Mr. Jones, Mr. Van Rie, Mr. Cariton, Mr. Camel, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Morice, Mr. B. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Moadolfo, Mr. Capton.

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.

September.
Fri. 21 Alhambra Theatre. Italian operetta company. 9.15.
San Stefano Theatre. Varieties. 9.45.
Windsor Hotel. Concert by De Salvo orchestra. 8-12 daily.
Mex Casino and Restaurant on Syrian Island. Concert daily by Roumanian orchestra. (Tel. No. 940).
French Garden. Varieties and Menagerie. 9.30.
Round Point. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30.
Sat. 22 Round Point. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30.
Saint Catherine's Club. Benefit performance on behalf of St. Vincent de Paul Society. 9.
B.R.C. Mustapha Range. Special Champion Caps and extra Spoons Competition and Practice. 2.30.
Sun. 23 San Stefano Casino. Morning Concert.
Round Point. Pigeon Shooting. 9.30.
Tues. 25 "Locknow Day." Military Sports of the 1st Bat. Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Mustapha Barracks.

October.
Sat. 6 A. & C. Skye Meeting: Alexandria Swimming Club. Grand aquatic Gala and Sports at Gab-bary. 2.45.
Sat. 13 Alexandria Rowing Club. "Pours" racing. 3.
Alexandria Swimming Club 60 yds. Junior and 110 yds. Senior Championships at Ras-el-Tin.

CAIRO.

September.
Fri. 21 Babekish Garden Theatre. French comedy company.
New Theatre Abbas. 9.30.
Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30.
Alcazar Parisien. 9.30.
Babekish Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
Sun. 23 Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghish Boy's Band. Afternoon.
Tues. 25 Babekish Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
Wed. 26 Continental Hotel. Concert by Military Band. 8 to 11.



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